

# THE I JISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.

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LOUISVILLE JOURNAL  
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PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORN,  
JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING, GREEN STREET,  
BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.

MCCLELLAN'S NEW BASE.—It is recorded of Alfonso Tostado de Madrid, Bishop of Avila, in Spain, that "his writings were so profound they caused the blind to see." The comments of the Philadelphia Inquirer, in reviewing the recent strategy of McClellan's Army, are so perceptive that they must in like manner open the eyes of those who are stubbornly unwilling to "see it" in any other light than that of a defeat and repulse. The Inquirer is considering the character of his movement and the manner in which it was conducted, says since the 15th of May, while Illinois, where the Richmond and York river Railroad crosses the Pamunkey, was McClellan's base of operations. Even then, when he first extended his right toward Hanover, Courthouse, and worried the rebels in that encounter, it became evident that this was, in part, at least, to cover his true point of attack, which was on the left, and that as soon as his plans were perfected and made known, he would change his base, evacuate the White House, mass his troops towards the James river, and have the cooperation of the garrison open the right flank of the enemy's position. That he was unexpectedly harassed by the rise of the waters in the swamps of the Chickahominy, by the severity of the battle of Fair Oaks, and by the unhealthiness of his position, there can be no doubt. But the great and trying event was the want of troops now declared, of being "attacked by superior numbers, and without the hope of reinforcements."

But at length the time drew near when he determined to change his base and contract his extended line. Trains were set in motion; his generals were advised of the proposed movement. Heintzelman was ordered to push forward on the left; Porter and McCall were directed to prepare for an attack on the right. The rebels had got an inkling of the fact and came down in greatly superior numbers on the right. It opened a wide gap, and fell back. Then, as the rebels of the right they looked upon as a retreat, they launched forth again overwhelming column upon it, their men infested with whisky, and the leaders determined to do and dare everything to effect the signal overthrow of McClellan. The danger was great; a less skilful general and less excellent troops would have been overwhelmed. Those followed the most remarkable and most brilliant week of battles to be found in the history of war. Moving slowly back, with their eyes fixed on the advancing rebels, successively drawn up in battle array, at the opportune moment, their heroic troops, splendidly led by gallant and accomplished generals, turned upon the advancing enemy and repulsed them, day after day, with enormous slaughter.

The extreme distance passed over was between fifteen and twenty miles. The battles of the last few days were very desperate. On the 27th of June a battle was fought to cover the crossing of the Chickahominy, near New Bridge and Woodburn's bridge. But the principal fighting was after that passage was successfully accomplished. On Saturday, June 29th, the Army of the Potomac, encamping the night, and constantly repulsing its attacks as he moved from White Oak Bridge, twelve miles. To meet the overwhelming advance of other bodies from Richmond, McClellan stationed Heintzelman, supported by McCall's division, on the road to advances of New Market, and here the terrible battles of Monday and Tuesday took place, in the latter of which the rebels were signally defeated. Under cover of these desperate struggles, McClellan's army made good its change of position. Thus, fighting and retreating, perfectly retaining their morale, although suffering greatly, our gallant army, after eight days of battle, reached the new base, and found itself in an impregnable position, flanked by the gunboats, in rear of the rebels, on a healthy, high ground, with full supplies, receiving constant reinforcements ready for a speedy advance, and, if attacked, to turn the repulse of the enemy into a final defeat.

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THE NEW BOPE SKIRMISH.—We accept the agony of the name of the locality of Lieutenant Colonel Moore's successful skirmish with the rebels last night as a "new hope" that the infamous guerrillas will be routed in our State. The time of the attack, near midnight, shows that the brave Ohio soldiers are executing sleepless vigilance, and that the rebels will be unable to sleep at all. We are but beginning to use our resources of men. They are surrounded in their capital by gathering troops, whose every day's experience is summoning up greater vengeance at the last. When they call their great victory is but the beginning of their final discomfiture. McClellan has declared that his "army shall enter the capital of the so-called Confederacy," and the nation believes him.

THE MOST SPLENDID PROOF OF THE GOOD CONDITION OF OUR ARMY AND THE EXCELLENCE OF McClellan's COMMAND.—On the last day of July, 1861, our harassed and fatigued army drove back the rebels with a loss of ten thousand, and entirely defeated them. With a single lesson, so well learned, what will they not do when reinforced, rested, and with their splendid morale thus thoroughly tested, they are again let loose upon the enemy. The movements of our various corps, the formation of lines of battle to repulse the advancing enemy, and the combination of attacks on the different roads on our troops were marching to their new base, were all planned by the commanding General. Upon the great field of operation he was almost ubiquitous, and handled his forces, under those most difficult circumstances, in so skillful a manner as to assure his claims to be considered a great commander, and to increase the enthusiasm of his countrymen already feel for him.

COL. CHARLES ANDERSON.—The Frankfort Commonwealth, expressing its sincere gratification at the appointment of this gentleman, late of Texas, to the Colony of the 79th Ohio regiment by Gov. Todd, says: "It has been our good fortune to be personally acquainted for many years with Col. Anderson, and if there is a more gallant high-spirited, patriotic man than he in the United States, he has not been our luck to meet. He comes from the old Jefferson county stock of Andersons. His father was all to Lafayette at the surrender of Fort Donelson at Yorktown; his brother defended Fort Donelson with a hand a horse; another brother Laz Anderson, of Cincinnati, is known everywhere as the most stout, liberal, and accomplished gentleman, dispensing elegant hospitality to the visitors to the city, and diffusing his gifts to the poor with such a free hand and heart that he is almost adored as their benefactor. He is, moreover, a well-read lawyer, and a man of large experience in public affairs. He was at one time a representative of Jefferson county in the Kentucky Legislature. Col. Charles Anderson has an only son, and he is in the Federal artillery service in Western Texas, and has greatly signalized his skill and valor in several severe battles with the rebels. Laz Anderson has two sons in the Federal army, both of whom have been nobly mentioned in official dispatches, either in the campaign in Western Virginia or in the campaign in Eastern Tennessee. He is the son of a man who has a son, too, living in our midst, who is the representative of this county in our Legislature. This noble Kentuckian family, in every branch of it, is an ornament to the country. It has won honor, and won them well, and we predict for Col. Charles Anderson a brilliant career. Should the fortune of war carry him to Texas, we trust that he will say to the Texans, as old Mazappa did—"He who returns with twice five thousand horses, to thank them for his courageous ride."

WE learn from the Paris Citizen that the head of Alphonse Lewis, in Bourbon county, containing 452 acres, subject to a life interest, was sold on Monday at sheriff's sale for \$13,000. Two tracts of land, belonging to Benjamin Shropshire, were also sold at sheriff's sale on Monday—one containing 150 acres, sold for \$40 per acre, the other, containing 50 acres, sold for \$25 per acre.

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POLICE PROCEEDINGS.—Saturday, July 12.—  
BUTLER MURDER.—The Nashville Union states that on Wednesday afternoon two gentlemen, one the son of a Pennsylvania regiment in the city, were killed by a bullet in the head. The two men were engaged in a struggle, and one of them fired upon the other, killing him and wounding the other in the shoulder. The wounded man succeeded in driving into town. Such is guerrilla warfare, and such are the facts which not only the soldiers but loyal citizens in pursuit of their business have to contend with over robbers. The Union learns that the unfortunate soldier belonged to the 78th Pennsylvania Infantry.

EXPOSURE RENDERED NECESSARY BY CAMP LIFE ON THE SOUTH WILL REQUIRE GREAT CARE TO PROTECT OUR TROOPS AGAINST THE DISEASES. THE NEW YORK TIMES SAYS THE GRAND SIEGEURE IS PURE AIR. WHETHER CONTAMINATES THE AIR BREATHES DISEASE AT A GREAT RATE. NOT THE SMALLEST THING SHOULD EVER BE ALLOWED ABOVE THE GROUND FOR A DAY, LEAVING IT SOILED BY MUD. BURN IT OR TURF IT. IT IS A MATTER OF LIFE AND DEATH TO ALL, AND NO RIGORS SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO PREVENT WHATEVER WORK IS NECESSARY FOR THIS PURPOSE. THOSE WHO ARE TOO YOUNG TO BE CLEAN AND DECENT SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO MAKE THEM. IT IS A MATTER OF LIFE AND DEATH TO ALL.

A LETTER FROM PRINCIPAL SHAWL, NEW YORK.—  
THE DIRECTOR OF THE CENTRAL BANK AT LONDON HAS DECLARED A DIVIDEND OF 3 PER CENT. ON THE CAPITAL STOCK FOR THE LAST SIX MONTHS.

THE RICHMOND EXAMINER SAYS THAT OUT-  
OF-STATE BUSINESS IS BEING CONDUCTED IN A  
MANNER WHICH IS DISGRACIOUS TO THE STATE.  
THE UNION LEADS THE WAY.

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